

and 30903) and one from Uruguay (No. 31207) for the use of any breeder who will undertake the hybridization of the maypop; the remarkable akala berry from Hawaii (*Rubus macraei*, No. 30907), with fruits 2 inches in diameter, of a deep-red color, and with an agreeable, slightly bitter taste, also imported for breeding purposes; bud sticks of seven of the standard commercial varieties of the Spanish carob (Nos. 30914 to 30920), a fodder tree of decided importance for the cheap lands of California; a remarkable collection of 29 varieties of Medicago (Nos. 30992 to 31024) and 14 of clover (Nos. 31043 to 31057) from St. Petersburg; 77 varieties of rice from the Philippines (Nos. 31116 to 31192); a tropical leguminous plant, *Sphenostylis* (No. 31194), which forms edible tubers with a taste similar to that of the potato; the Palma de Chile (*Jubaea chilensis*, No. 31097), a drought-resistant palm which is rapidly being exterminated by the manufacturers of Miel de Palma, a much-sought-for sirup which is made from its sap; and two unusual forms of the potato (Nos. 31230 and 31231) from 10,000 feet altitude in the interior of Peru, where they are cultivated by the Hill Indians of the Perene.

As heretofore, the inventory has been compiled by Miss Mary A. Austin and the botanical identifications and the notes on geographic distribution have been prepared by Mr. H. C. Skeels under the general direction of Mr. Frederick V. Coville, of the Office of Taxonomic and Range Investigations. With regard to these geographic notes it should be pointed out that they give only the distribution of the species as recorded in the available literature and no pretense is made to an exhaustive investigation of the distribution of any of the species.

DAVID FAIRCHILD,
Agricultural Explorer in Charge.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1911.